DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 115 797 95 CE 005 620

AUTHOR Byrd, J. Rick; And Others
TITLE An Empirical Determination of Tasks Essential to Successful Performance as a Horse Farm Hand. Determination of a Common Core of Basic Skills in Agribusiness and Natural Resources.
INSTITUTION Ohio State Univ., Columbus. Dept. of Agricultural Education.; Ohio State Univ., Columbus. Research Foundation.
SPONS AGENCY Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
BUREAU NO V0033VZ
PUB DATE 75
GRANT OEG-0-74-1716
NOTE 24p.; For an explanation of the project, see CE 005 614-615, and for the other occupations, see CE 005 619-643

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.76 HC-$1.58 Plus Postage
DESCRIPTORS Agricultural Education; *Agricultural Laborers; Agricultural Occupations; Agricultural Skills; Farm Occupations; *Horses; Job Analysis; *Job Skills; Livestock; *Occupational Information; Occupational Surveys; Tables (Data); *Task Analysis; Vocational Education

ABSTRACT

To improve vocational educational programs in agriculture, occupational information on a common core of basic skills within the occupational area of the horse farm hand is presented in the revised task inventory survey. The purpose of the occupational survey was to identify a common core of basic skills which are performed and are essential for success in the occupation. Objectives were accomplished by constructing an initial task inventory to identify duty areas and task statements for the occupation. The initial task inventory was reviewed by consultants in the field and 171 tasks were identified. A random sample of 75 horse establishments was obtained. Data were collected utilizing employer and employee questionnaires. Thirty-two completed questionnaires were returned. A compilation of basic sample background information is presented on the size of the horse establishment, total work experience, employment at current job, and preparation as a horse farm hand. A compilation of duty areas of work performed and work essential for the occupation is given. Percentage performance by incumbent workers and the average level of importance of specific task statements are presented in tabular form. (Author/EC)

Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effort to obtain the best copy available. Nevertheless, items of marginal reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original.

ED115797

NOV 17 1975

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

DETERMINATION OF A COMMON CORE OF BASIC SKILLS IN AGRIBUSINESS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

An Emperical Determination Of Tasks Essential To Successful Performance As A Horse Farm Hand

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43210

CE005620

AN EMPERICAL DETERMINATION OF TASKS ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE AS A HORSE FARM HAND

J. Rick Byrd

Edgar P. Yoder

J. David McCracken

Department of Agricultural Education
in cooperation with
The Ohio State University Research Foundation
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

1975

PREPARED AS APPENDIX IV

Of a Final Report

On A Project Conducted Under

Project No. V0033VZ

Grant No. EOG-0-74-1716

This publication was prepared pursuant to a grant with the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Contractors undertaking such projects under government sponsorship are encouraged to express freely their judgment in professional and technical matters. Points of view or opinions do not, therefore, necessarily represent official U.S. Office of Education position or policy.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
U.S. Office of Education

FOREWORD

The Department of Agricultural Education at The Ohio State University is involved in a major programmatic effort to improve the curricula in education programs in agriculture. One product in this effort is this report of the horse farm hand task inventory survey. The data reported were collected as part of a more comprehensive thrust designed to develop a common core of basic skills in agribusiness and natural resources.

It is hoped that the revised task inventory contained in this report will be useful to curriculum developers working for improved occupational relevance in schools. Twenty-seven additional inventories in other occupational areas are also reported from this project.

The profession owes its thanks to C. Rick Byrd, graduate research associate, for his work in preparing this report. Special appreciation is also expressed to Duane C. Thomas, Assistant Professor of Animal Science, Agricultural Technical Institute, for his help in securing the cooperation of those employed in this occupational area.

J. David McCracken
Project Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD	iii
LIST OF TABLES	v
INTRODUCTION	1
Purpose and Objectives	2
Definition of the Occupational Area	2
METHODOLOGY	2
Initial Task Inventory	2
Initial Inventory Validation	3
Worker Sample Selection	3
Data Collection	3
Data Analysis	4
FINDINGS	5
Description of the Sample	5
Duty Areas of Work Performed by the Horse Farm Hand	8
Duty Areas of Work Essential for Successful Performance as a Horse Farm Hand	9
Percentage Performance and Level of Importance Ratings of Specific Tasks	9

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		Page
I	Employee Response to the Questionnaire	5
II	Size of Horse Establishment Where Currently Employed	6
III	Total Amount of Work Experience on a Horse Farm or in a Horse Stable.	7
IV	Lergth of Time at Present Job.	7
V	Source of Training Received as a Horse Farm Hand.	8
VI	Percentage Performance and Average Rating of Importance of Specific Tasks.	11

INTRODUCTION

Occupational information is needed to develop and revise vocational and technical education curricula. Teachers and curriculum developers generally determine which skills might be taught in a program based upon teacher expertise, advisory committee input, informal and formal community surveys, and/or task inventories.

The Agricultural Education Department at The Ohio State University has utilized and revised a system for obtaining and using occupational information as an effective aid in planning, improving, and updating occupational education curricula. This report presents the results of a task analysis survey of the occupation, horse farm hand. The information contained herein may be used by curriculum development specialists, teachers, local and state administrators, and others involved in planning and conducting vocational and technical programs in agriculture.

Purpose and Objectives

The major purpose of the occupational survey was to identify the skills which are performed and essential for success as a horse farm hand. The specific objectives of this survey were as follows:

1. Develop and validate an initial task inventory for the horse farm hand.
2. Identify the specific tasks performed by the horse farm hand.
3. Determine the relative importance of the specific tasks to successful employment as a horse farm hand.

Definition of the Occupational Area

The horse farm hand works on privately owned horse farms or in privately owned horse stables. The specific duties of the horse farm hand will vary with the size of the farm and/or stable and the type of stable or farm. In general, the horse farm hand operates equipment kept on the farm, cleans the stable, cares for the tack, feeds horses, maintains the horse herd health, loads horses for transport, assists with the breeding program, and may assist with showing horses. In some establishments the horse farm hand may be called a stableman or stable helper.

METHODOLOGY

Objectives were accomplished by constructing an initial task inventory, validating the initial inventory, selecting a sample of workers, collecting data, and analyzing data.

Initial Task Inventory

Duty areas and task statements for the horse farm hand were identified by searching existing task lists, job descriptions, curriculum guides, and reference publications. Additionally, contacts with several horse farm owners aided in clarifying the specific responsibilities of the horse farm hand. All the tasks that the project staff thought to be performed were assembled into one composite list.

The initial tasks were grouped into functional areas called "Duties".

After the task statements were grouped under the proper duty areas, each task statement was reviewed for brevity, clarity, and consistency. In all, 308 task statements were included in the initial task inventory.

Initial Inventory Validation

After the initial task inventory was constructed, it was reviewed by 12 consultants. These consultants were either horse farm owners or stable managers.

The consultants were asked to respond to the initial task list inventory by performing the following activities:

1. Indicate whether any of the tasks listed were not appropriate.
2. Add any additional tasks they believed were performed by the horse farm hand.
3. Make changes in the wording of tasks to help add clarity to the statements.

The comments from the 12 consultants were pooled and needed revisions were made. One new duty area was added as a result of the review process. Many of the task statements within duty areas were eliminated.

As a result of the initial task inventory review process, 171 tasks were identified.

Worker Sample Selection

Since the specific duties and tasks performed by the individual horse farm hand are related to the size and type of horse farm where employed, an attempt was made to survey horse farm hands employed in various sizes and types of horse establishments. It was not possible to secure a list of the specific names and addresses of all incumbent workers in the state. Therefore, a sample of 75 horse establishments was obtained from the list of horse establishments maintained by Duane Thomas of the Agricultural Technical Institute using a stratified random sampling approach. The strata used were type of horse establishment and geographical location.

Data Collection

A packet of materials was sent to the owner or manager of

the randomly selected horse establishments. The packet of materials included:

1. A cover letter on Ohio State University stationery.
2. An employer questionnaire printed on blue.
3. An employee questionnaire printed on yellow.
4. A stamped and self-addressed return envelope.

The manager or owner was instructed to complete the employer questionnaire and to have a responsible horse farm hand complete the employee questionnaire. The manager or owner was instructed to collect the employee questionnaire and return both the employer and employee questionnaire in the stamped and self-addressed return envelope by the date specified in the cover letter.

A follow-up of non-respondents consisted of mailing a packet of materials two weeks after the initial mailing. The follow-up consisted of a packet of materials identical to the initial packet.

Data Analysis

The 32 questionnaires which were returned were checked for completeness and accuracy by the project staff. Information from the 32 usable responses was coded on Fortran coding sheets for key punching. In addition to coding appropriate respondent background information, each specific task statement was coded as to whether it was performed (1 = Task performed by respondent; blank = Task not performed by respondent) and the level of importance of the task (3 = Essential; 2 = Useful; 1 = Not Important). The information was keypunched on IBM cards and verified by personnel at the Instruction and Research Computer Center at The Ohio State University.

The data was analyzed using the SOUPAC computer program and the facilities of the Instruction and Research Computer Center. Consultant assistance for analyzing the data was provided by personnel at The Center for Vocational Education. The SOUPAC computer analysis resulted in the computation of relative frequencies, means, and rankings for each task statement. The results of the computer analyses were printed in tabular form for ease of interpretation.

FINDINGS

Objectives of the study resulted in the compilation of basic sample background information, the determination of tasks performed by the horse farm hand, and the identification of tasks essential to successful performance as a horse farm hand.

Description of the Sample

Information regarding the performance of tasks and the importance of the tasks to successful employment as a horse farm hand was obtained from horse farm hands in various horse establishments across Ohio.

Response to the Survey

A total of 75 questionnaires were mailed and 32 replies were received. This represented a 42.6% rate of return. The response to the questionnaire is summarized in TABLE I.

TABLE I

EMPLOYEE RESPONSE TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

	N	Percent Of All Employees In The Survey
Employees in Survey	75	100.0
Total Returns	32	42.6
Usable Returns	32	42.6
Unusable Returns	0	0
Nonrespondents	43	57.4

Size of Horse Establishment

Horse farm hands from various size horse establishments were included in the study. The number of full-time equivalent (two one-half time horse farm hands equal one full-time equivalent) horse farm hands employed in the establishment was used as an index to assess the size of horse establishment where the horse farm hand was employed. Of the 32 questionnaires received, 22 included information regarding the size of the establishment. TABLE II summarizes the responses to the question, "How many full-time equivalent horse farm hands are employed in your establishment?" Eleven horse farm hands or 50% were employed in

establishments employing one to four full-time equivalent horse farm hands. Eight horse farm hands or 36% were employed in establishments employing five to eight full-time equivalent horse farm hands. Thus, 86% of the horse farm hands were working in establishments employing one to eight full-time equivalent horse farm hands. The number of full-time equivalent horse farm hands employed in the establishments ranged from 1-22. The average number of full-time equivalent horse farm hands employed in the establishments was 5.4.

TABLE II

SIZE OF HORSE ESTABLISHMENT WHERE CURRENTLY EMPLOYED

Number of Horse Farm Hands Employed	N	Percent of Respondents
1-4	11	50.0
5-8	8	36.0
9 or more	3	14.0
Total	22	100.0

$\bar{X}$ number of horse farm hands in the establishment = 5.4

Total Work Experience

Horse farm hands with varying amounts of work experience in the horse care profession were included in the study. TABLE III summarizes the responses to the question, "How many total years have you worked on a horse farm or in a horse stable?" Thirteen horse farm hands or 52% had worked on a horse farm or in a horse stable from one to ten years. Nine horse farm hands or 36% had worked on a horse farm or in a horse stable from 11-20 years. The total years of work experience on a horse farm or in a horse stable ranged from 1-40 years. Horse farm hands had an average of 12.9 years of total work experience on a horse farm or in a horse stable.

Employment at Current Job

Horse farm hands in the survey had spent varying amounts of time in their present job. TABLE IV summarizes the responses to the question, "How many years have you worked at your present job?" Twelve horse farm hands or 44% had worked at their present

TABLE III

TOTAL AMOUNT OF WORK EXPERIENCE ON A HORSE FARM OR IN A HORSE STABLE

Years	N	Percent of Respondents
1-10	13	52.0
11-20	9	36.0
21 or more	3	12.0
Total	25	100.0

$\bar{X}$ years in the horse care profession = 12.9

TABLE IV

LENGTH OF TIME AT PRESENT JOB

Years	N	Percent of Respondents
1-4	12	44.0
5-8	12	44.0
9 or more	3	12.0
Total	27	100.0

$\bar{X}$ years at present job = 5.6

job from five to eight years. The years of work at their present job ranged from 1-18 years. Horse farm hands had been employed at their present job an average of 5.6 years.

Preparation as a Horse Farm Hand

Horse farm hands obtained training for their job from various sources. TABLE V summarizes their responses to the question, "Where did you receive your training as a horse farm hand?" Twenty-eight horse farm hands or 87.5% indicated they received training on-the-job. Ten horse farm hands or 31.3% indicated

they received training through various other sources. Three horse farm hands or 9.3% indicated they had received training by attending a technical school program. Three horse farm hands indicated they had received training by attending adult education classes.

TABLE V

SOURCE OF TRAINING RECEIVED AS A HORSE FARM HAND

Source	N	Percent Of All Employees In The Survey
On-The-Job	28	87.5
High School Program	2	6.2
Technical School Program	3	9.3
Adult Education Program	3	9.3
Other	10	31.3

Duty Areas of Work Performed by the Horse Farm Hand

The 171 tasks were grouped under 18 duty areas. Each respondent indicated whether he performed the specific tasks in his current position as a horse farm hand. The percentages of respondents performing each task were averaged for all tasks under each duty area. The mean percentage of incumbents who performed specific tasks in specified duty areas is presented in TABLE VI.

Duty areas of work in which 50% or more of the incumbent workers performed the tasks were:

1. Performing General Office Work
2. Recording Information
3. Inventorying Supplies
4. Following General Safety Precautions
5. Operating Equipment and Vehicles
6. Purchasing Supplies for Horse Farm Operations
7. Assembling and Installing Horse Operations Equipment
8. Maintaining the Horse Herd Health
9. Feeding Horses
10. Loading and Shipping Horses
11. Selecting Horses
12. Breeding Horses
13. Fitting and Showing Horses
14. Handling and Disposing of Animal Wastes

15. Handling and Caring for Horses
16. Handling and Caring for the Tack

Duty Areas of Work Essential for Successful Performance as a Horse Farm Hand

A level of importance rating was obtained for each task. The respondent could rate the task as essential, useful, or not important for successful performance as a horse farm hand. A ranking of essential was assigned a numerical rating of "3", useful a numerical rating of "2", and not important a numerical rating of "1". The level of importance ratings for each task were averaged for all tasks under each duty area. The average level of importance ratings for the specific tasks in the specified duty areas are presented in TABLE VI.

Duty areas of work which received a 2.0 or higher level of importance rating by incumbent workers were:

1. Performing General Office Work
2. Recording Information
3. Inventorying Supplies
4. Following General Safety Precautions
5. Maintaining Equipment and Vehicles
6. Operating Equipment and Vehicles
7. Purchasing Supplies for Horse Farm Operations
8. Constructing and Maintaining Horse Buildings and Structures
9. Assembling and Installing Horse Operations Equipment
10. Maintaining the Horse Herd Health
11. Feeding Horses
12. Loading and Shipping Horses
13. Selecting Horses
14. Breeding Horses
15. Fitting and Showing Horses
16. Handling and Disposing of Animal Wastes
17. Handling and Caring for Horses
18. Handling and Caring for the Tack

Percentage Performance and Level of Importance Ratings of Specific Tasks

The percentage performance by incumbent workers and the level of importance for each specific task is also presented in TABLE VI.

It is recommended that the results for each specific task be examined by educators and others who are developing educational

programs to determine curriculum content for preparing horse farm hands. Specific tasks with a high level of performance and a high level of importance rating should be given more emphasis in the educational program than specific tasks with a low level of performance and a low level of importance rating.

TABLE VI

PERCENTAGE PERFORMANCE AND AVERAGE RATING OF IMPORTANCE * OF SPECIFIC TASKS

TASK STATEMENTS	Percent Performing	Average Level of Importance
Performing General Office Work		
Meet with various persons.	78	2.3
Write memos and notes.	71	2.2
Mean Rating.	74.5	2.3
Recording Information		
Record horse production information.	71	2.3
Mean Rating.	71.0	2.3
Inventorying Supplies		
Help take physical inventory	62	2.2
Mean Rating.	62.0	2.2
Following General Safety Precautions		
Apply minor first aid for cuts, bruises, burns, etc.	84	2.9
Follow safe work habits.	84	2.9
Identify potertial safety hazards.	81	2.8
Store chemicals safely	65	2.6
Use fire extinguishers	62	2.9
Wear appropriate protective clothing or gear when needed	71	2.6
Ventilate work areas	65	2.5
Interpret information on labels and signs.	78	2.9
Use proper lifting and carrying methods.	75	2.6
Store inflammable materials safely	68	2.7
Wear appropriate work clothes.	78	2.6
Adjust safety devices.	68	2.6
Install safety devices	59	2.3
Determine when climatic conditions provide unsafe work situations.	65	2.6
Correct potential safety hazards	71	2.8
Remove debris from work areas.	81	2.8

*Average rating of importance may range from 1-3 with 3 being the highest

TABLE VI (Cont.)

PERCENTAGE PERFORMANCE AND AVERAGE RATING OF IMPORTANCE OF SPECIFIC TASKS

TASK STATEMENTS	Percent Performing	Average Level of Importance
Use electrical cords and connections safely.	81	2.8
Mean Rating.	72.7	2.7
Maintaining Equipment and Vehicles		
Add coolant to radiators	65	2.5
Add oil to equipment	65	2.5
Adjust clutch pedal free travel on tractors.	34	2.1
Bleed diesel fuel system	18	1.5
Change oil and oil filters	50	2.3
Change thermostats	31	1.9
Clean debris from equipment.	59	2.4
Grease equipment	65	2.5
Inflate tires.	62	2.3
Inspect cooling system for leaks	46	2.2
Install and adjust belts	40	2.1
Install and service battery.	46	2.2
Interpret general maintenance directions in equipment operator's manual	56	2.4
Remove equipment from storage.	50	2.2
Replace and adjust spark plugs	37	2.1
Replace spark plug wires	37	2.0
Replace radiator hoses	40	2.0
Prepare equipment for storage.	50	2.2
Oil equipment.	59	2.4
Mean Rating.	47.9	2.2
Operating Equipment and Vehicles		
Interpret gauge readings on equipment.	68	2.5
Operate equipment and vehicles on public highways.	65	2.3
Add wheel and front end weights.	25	1.6
Adjust equipment safety shields.	43	2.1
Connect front end operated equipment	43	2.1
Connect hydraulic systems and hydraulic operated equipment . .	40	2.2
Correct potential equipment safety hazards	59	2.4
Connect 3-point hitch equipment.	56	2.4
Hitch towed equipment.	53	2.2

TABLE VI (Cont.)

PERCENTAGE PERFORMANCE AND AVERAGE RATING OF IMPORTANCE OF SPECIFIC TASKS

TASK STATEMENTS	Percent Performing	Average Level of Importance
Identify potential safety hazards on equipment	65	2.5
Install equipment safety devices	46	2.1
Interpret safety and operating instructions in operator's manuals	59	2.4
Interpret safety symbols on equipment.	59	2.4
Operate equipment under work conditions.	68	2.7
Refuel power units	65	2.5
Use proper equipment and vehicles for specific jobs.	71	2.7
Mean Rating.	55.3	2.3
Purchasing Supplies for Horse Farm Operations		
Assist in deciding when supplies need to be ordered.	84	2.6
Mean Rating.	84.0	2.6
Constructing and Maintaining Horse Buildings and Structures		
Apply wood and metal preservatives	65	2.3
Clean and oil electric motors.	37	2.1
Build and remove concrete forms.	28	1.6
Repair and hang gates and doors.	56	2.4
Install electric motors.	25	1.5
Lay blocks and bricks.	18	1.3
Mix, pour, finish, and cure concrete	31	1.6
Repair bracing in buildings.	28	1.9
Repair electrical cords.	46	2.2
Repair minor leaks in roof of buildings.	34	1.9
Reset circuit breakers	56	2.4
Replace electrical switches.	37	1.9
Replace fuses.	50	2.3
Replace lighting fixtures and bulbs.	71	2.6
Repair faucets	34	2.2
Replace water pipe	34	2.0
Replace window panes	56	2.3
Construct and repair fences and gates.	68	2.7
Repair wood siding on buildings.	40	2.2
Mean Rating.	42.8	2.1

TABLE VI (Cont.)

PERCENTAGE PERFORMANCE AND AVERAGE RATING OF IMPORTANCE OF SPECIFIC TASKS

TASK STATEMENTS	Percent Performing	Average Level of Importance
Assembling and Installing Horse Operations Equipment		
Adjust belts on equipment.	50	2.3
Adjust chains on equipment	53	2.3
Adjust controls on equipment	53	2.4
Adjust safety shields on equipment	50	2.3
Check for missing items of equipment or hardware	68	2.4
Follow written assembly instructions	53	2.4
Inspect assembled equipment for operation defects.	50	2.4
Install equipment and structures in proper places.	59	2.3
Interpret assembly diagrams.	37	2.1
Interpret assembly instructions.	37	2.2
Use proper equipment and tools to assemble and install equipment and structures.	46	2.2
Mean Rating.	50.5	2.3
Maintaining the Horse Herd Health		
Spray buildings with insecticide repellents.	78	2.8
Apply insecticide repellents to horses to control external parasites	75	2.6
Supply medications through feed and water.	84	2.8
Isolate horses with transmissible diseases	78	2.8
Interpret information contained on labels of medications and insecticides.	81	2.9
Determine when a veterinarian should be called	81	2.9
Apply medications to cuts and bruises.	84	2.8
Take horses temperature.	84	2.8
Mean Rating.	80.6	2.8
Feeding Horses		
Classify feeds	75	2.5
Work with veterinarians and horse farm owner in developing the feeding program	65	2.4
Fill feed troughs and bunks.	71	2.7
Fill waterers.	75	2.8
Prepare feed mixtures.	78	2.5

TABLE VI (Cont.)

PERCENTAGE PERFORMANCE AND AVERAGE RATING OF IMPORTANCE OF SPECIFIC TASKS

TASK STATEMENTS	Percent Performing	Average Level of Importance
Wean foals	71	2.5
Fill mineral feeders or place salt and mineral blocks	81	2.7
Dry-up the mare	68	2.6
Feed orphan foals	62	2.6
Identify moldy or spoiled feedstuffs	84	3.0
Feed foals under 6 months of age	71	2.6
Feed yearlings or 2 year-old horses	78	2.7
Feed gestating mare	68	2.7
Feed lactating mare	68	2.7
Feed stallion in heavy service	68	2.7
Feed mature idle stallion	71	2.7
Provide mare appropriate feed and water immediately after foaling	68	2.7
Mean Rating	71.4	2.6
Loading and Shipping Horses		
Load horses on carriers	84	2.8
Prepare carriers for hauling horses	78	2.6
Sort horses according to size and weight for loading purposes	65	2.3
Determine number of horses to load on specific carriers	75	2.5
Blanket horses in transport	65	2.3
Hitch trailer	78	2.7
Mean Rating	74.2	2.5
Selecting Horses		
Evaluate general overall condition of animals	84	2.9
Identify parts of horses	78	2.8
Inspect animal for defects	84	2.8
Mean Rating	82.0	2.8
Breeding Horses		
Determine due date for fillies and mares	59	2.3
Determine when to breed horses	62	2.3
Assist in artifically inseminating mares	43	1.9

TABLE VI (Cont.)

PERCENTAGE PERFORMANCE AND AVERAGE RATING OF IMPORTANCE OF SPECIFIC TASKS

TASK STATEMENTS	Percent Performing	Average Level of Importance
Wash reproductive organs of mare and stallion.	78	2.7
Bandage tail of mare	81	2.7
Use twitches and hobbles on mare	75	2.6
Hand mate horses	65	2.4
Mean Rating.	66.1	2.4
Fitting and Showing Horses		
Fit animals for show	71	2.2
Register horses for show	53	2.0
Mean Rating.	62.0	2.1
Handling and Disposing of Animal Wastes		
Prevent runoff from horse barns and manure storage pits.	62	2.5
Remove dead animals.	75	2.5
Remove manure from horse pens and quarters	81	2.9
Spread manure on fields.	75	2.7
Mean Rating.	73.8	2.7
Handling and Caring for Horses		
Assist mare in delivering when necessary	78	2.6
Assist in castrating	81	2.4
Check mare's milk supply	78	2.5
Clean foal at birth.	59	2.4
Clip and disinfect foal's navel cord	68	2.6
Exercise horses.	84	2.7
Assist foal in nursing	65	2.4
Recognize signs of foaling	75	2.8
Isolate newly purchased horses for observation	75	2.7
Mark horse for identification.	59	2.3
Observe horses each day for signs of problems.	84	3.0
Remove afterbirth.	65	2.5
Remove non-compatible horses from herd	65	2.5
Trim feet.	40	2.0
Regulate temperatures and air movements in foaling quarters.	59	2.4

TABLE VI (Cont.)

PERCENTAGE PERFORMANCE AND AVERAGE RATING OF IMPORTANCE OF SPECIFIC TASKS

TASK STATEMENTS	Percent Performing	Average Level of Importance
Clean mares before moving to foaling quarters.	56	2.4
Groom horses	81	2.8
Place bedding in stalls and quarters	81	2.9
Clean foaling stall after delivery	71	2.8
Give enema to foals.	59	2.4
Cool horses by walking and/or swimming	84	2.8
Scrape prespiration from horses.	78	2.8
Wash and rinse mare's ridden with disinfectant	53	2.2
Place lime in stalls and quarters.	65	2.4
Wash horses.	78	2.7
Inspect for loose shoes and thrush	87	2.9
Fit halters to horses.	84	2.8
Train horses to lead	87	2.9
Train horses to assume standing positions.	68	2.5
Train horses to follow commands.	68	2.5
Mean Rating.	71.2	2.6
Handling and Caring for the Tack		
Clean blankets	65	2.5
Clean tack with saddle soap.	75	2.8
Identify tack by appropriate name.	81	2.7
Inspect tack for damages	78	2.6
Replace damaged tack or repair damaged tack.	75	2.6
Store tack on appropriate pegs or frames	81	2.7
Treat tack with neatsfoot oil.	75	2.7
Mean Rating.	75.7	2.7